

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

(OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.)

TERMS: *in advance*, \$2 per copy—\$7 per annum.
THE DAILY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6c, *per copy*, or \$1 per annum; the European Edition, \$4 per annum, in advance, by mail, and \$5 to any part of the continent, both to include the postage.
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTORS: *containing* important news, selected from any quarter of the world, if used, the Herald will pay for. Our FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested to send all letters and telegrams, and to send them by the most direct route, and to send them by the most direct route, and to send them by the most direct route.

Advertisements received every day.

VOLUME XVII. No. 304.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, BOULEVARD AND COUNTRY ST. 45 BAYVIEW.

BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY—INGRAM—DOUGLASS BUILDING.

NIBLO'S—MARTIN.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—OLD YORK AND NEW YORK—BENNETT'S BUILDING—MORRIS MARINE.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—NASSAU ST.—THE IRISH PRINCE—THE MONKEY OF FRANKFURT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING—IRISH TROOP.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 BOWLING GREEN—THE ROYALTY—THE TOILETTES—LION WIG.

AMERICAN MUSIUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 42 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN THEATRE—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall (44 Broadway)—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, November 1, 1853.

The News.

The setting of to-morrow's sun will announce the close of the present political campaign, in the result of which every citizen of the land is most deeply interested—consequently, we to-day devote considerable space to accounts of the movements of the different parties, factions and cliques, in order that all may be fairly represented, and that the people—the unbiased between right and wrong—may be fully able to judge of the merits of those who are seeking for their suffrages. The particulars of the extraordinary piece of alleged chicanery attempted to be practiced upon the democrats, which was exposed at Tammany Hall last Saturday evening, will be found exceedingly rare, curious and interesting—like the Union whigs in this State, it will be observed, like the greater portion of their brethren in other sections of the country, still adhere to their electoral ticket, notwithstanding the blow they have experienced in the death of the lamented Webster. Although they now have no particular candidate for the Presidency, they are aware that there are a sufficient number of good and tried men who are capable of filling the office, and therefore take the high constitutional ground that the electors will have sufficient independence and discernment to select a proper person to preside at the head of the nation. The attention of the reader is directed to much other interesting political intelligence, to which we have no room to more particularly refer.

The full report of the proceedings on the occasion of raising the first pillar of the Crystal Palace last Saturday, will naturally attract the attention of every man who is interested in the progress of the arts, and the agricultural and geological resources of this vast continent. The speeches of Gov. Hunt, Mayor Kingland, Mr. Sedgwick, and others, give a complete epitome of what this great undertaking is intended to accomplish; while the letter of the late Mr. Webster—one of the last, if not the last he ever wrote—will be read with melancholy interest. It is expected that the building will be completed by next May, and then the Old World will have an opportunity of judging what can be done in this comparatively new but nevertheless great country.

In addition to a lengthy description of the mournful ceremonies connected with the entombment of the remains of Mr. Webster, at Marshfield, last Friday, we elsewhere publish the interesting proceedings and speeches at the special meeting of the Historical Society, on Saturday evening, together with reports of many of the sermons delivered in this city yesterday. Notwithstanding the general confusion which has been engendered by the great political turmoil and excitement of the day, every class of readers will pause, and peruse the columns this day devoted to the commemoration of the distinguished dead.

Not the least interesting of the great variety of news spread before the public to-day, is that which relates to the affairs in the countries bordering on the South Atlantic. The advice from Buenos Ayres are especially important to those of our merchants who are engaged in the South American trade, from the fact that they confirm the announcement that the free navigation of the rivers Parana and Uruguay have been thrown open to the world, and that several other reforms have taken place which will greatly benefit commerce generally. The speeches, &c., on the occasion of the reception of the American agent, Mr. Schenck, by Gen. Urquiza, the Provisional Director of Buenos Ayres, indicate the state of feeling towards this country.

A despatch from Syracuse announces that the officers who were arrested upon a charge of assisting the fugitive Jane Jerry, were acquitted in the Circuit Court, last Saturday. Their only offence consisted in an attempt to perform their duty, by capturing the runaway and returning him to his owner.

Some additional and more authentic particulars relative to the terrible railroad accident on the New Haven railroad, at Windsor, last Saturday, are given elsewhere. As stated yesterday, the two brothers, Messrs. Billington, were the only persons killed, though several others were very severely injured. On taking into consideration the frightful nature of the catastrophe, in which the track and a large portion of the bridge were totally demolished, it seems miraculous that more lives were not sacrificed.

The cargo of the steamer Queen City, recently reported around near Dunkirk, had to be thrown overboard before the vessel could be got off.

The celebrated case of Bulkeley against Smith and Brush—the quarrel among lawyers—for malicious prosecution, has terminated in a verdict of \$5,000 for the plaintiff. On the last trial he was awarded \$3,750. Mr. Smith declares his intention to appeal.

The steamer Pacific, Captain Nye, from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th ult., had not arrived at the hour of going to press. She is full a day over her usual time, caused very probably by the dense fog that prevailed yesterday outside the Hook.

The November term of the criminal and other courts will open this day. The calendar in the Court of Sessions is rather voluminous, many cases remaining to be disposed of from the last term.

On reference to the inside pages, the reader will find a large amount of late and entertaining intelligence from Chili, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, &c. Also additional news from California; full particulars of the execution at Riverhead, on Friday, of Charles Seander, the negro who murdered Mrs. Robbins, at Comac, L. I., in March last; Financial and commercial reviews; several columns of advertisements, &c.

LOOK SHARP!—Let every voter look sharp to his ticket. The discovery at the Broadway Post Office last Saturday night, was an innocent affair compared with the tricks of the Peter Funks at the polls. Let every man—whig and democrat—look to his ticket, and let us have a fair fight, and a little whiffing and bribery and corruption as possible; and let the police remember that clubs are grumps. All right.

Closing up the Campaign—Another Letter from Mr. Belmont—Letter from Father McDonald—Political Movements, &c., &c.

We are now on the very threshold of the great battle. The campaign will be closed to-morrow, when Napoleon would call a clap of thunder. The merits and demerits of the two Baltimore candidates have been simply discussed. The testimony has been heard on both sides, genuine and fictitious—the final arguments have been made by all parties—and to-morrow morning the great American people will proceed to render in the verdict of the jury. In the closing up of our own records, our readers of all parties will find in our columns this morning, a variety of interesting political movements and intelligence, to which we would invite their special attention.

Beginning, then, within the limits of our immediate balliwick, we have received the following letter, from the gentleman to whom it was addressed, written by Mr. Belmont, in reply to the persevering misrepresentations and abuse of the Fourcietie philosophers into whose hands have been entrusted the political fortunes of George Scott. Here is the letter:

My Dear Sir—The Tribune of this morning has just been handed to me here, where I came to pass the Sunday with my family. It contains the following outrageous attack upon the attack directed against me by the Tribune.

The money of the Austrian Consul General is being poured out there, (Richmond county,) with unexampled lavishness. Mr. Belmont is understood to have given \$2,000 to carry this course, and Mr. Belmont is understood to have given \$2,000 to carry this course, and Mr. Belmont is understood to have given \$2,000 to carry this course.

After having seen myself reluctantly compelled to correct the misstatements made in the article published in the Tribune against me, I had made up my mind not to be dragged again into entering the arena against such an antagonist as Mr. Greeley has proved himself to be. I had expected from the attack directed against me as a suspected citizen, who was exercising the privileges granted to him by our glorious constitution, to the liberty and sense of justice of my fellow citizens. The presence of approbation which I received from all quarters, without distinction of party gave me the renewed gratifying assurance that my lot in life was cast in the midst of a community of liberal and high-minded men, whose judgment could not be swayed, even for a moment, by any appeal to the worst prejudices of our nature. Here I was satisfied to let my case rest; but the above slander compels me again to reply to Mr. Greeley, which I do by pronouncing the above statement his sole and whole answer.

I authorize you to make such use of this letter as you deem proper, and remain, with sincere regards, yours very truly,

AUGUST BELMONT.

This second refutation of the unfounded accusations of the Tribune philosophers against Mr. B., was hardly necessary. The mean and unprincipled course which those reckless socialists have pursued against him, in refusing to publish his letter of defence against their first assaults, and in persisting in their original false charges, with additions and new inventions from day to day, had already convicted them in the minds of all intelligent men conversant with the facts, of the grossest disregard in this matter, of the common decencies of society. Their fabrications against an adopted citizen for daring to express his opinions against Gen. Scott, have been, as we are informed, printed in German, and circulated by thousands in New York, Pennsylvania, and the adjoining States, to cheat and defraud our German fellow citizens, if possible, out of their votes. But we rather suspect that this last desperate trick will have no more effect upon our honest and sensible German population than the pamphlet of "Why I am a Whig," or the "Pictorial Life," or the counterfeit, reckless paper, in the disguise of an "Irishman," got up by the same concern. Another day will witness them all down the wind.

We have also received a note from Father McDonald, the Catholic pastor of Manchester, New Hampshire, testifying to the authenticity of the letter heretofore published over his signature, exposing the mean and dirty tricks of Robinson and Cooney, in trumping up Catholic certificates in New Hampshire, against Gen. Pierce, to wit:

—Communications reach me daily inquiring about the authenticity of a letter which was published in the Boston Post on the 20th of September, 1852, over my name. As I am unable to reply to all these communications, you will much oblige their authors and myself by giving the following explanation: I received the letter, but not least cunning scheme of Robinson, Cooney & Co. in order to effect the political destruction of General Pierce. Yours truly,

W. McDONALD, Catholic Pastor.

This is finally established the contemptible trickery with the New Hampshire Catholics, of Cooney—

—"Phobus" what a name!

—Robinson, those unscrupulous political buffaloes of Seward, and of the infidel and seditious pie-bald cliques and factions, of all sexes and colors, whose central organ is that same unwashed and pestilential sheet of Greeley and company. The standard courage and frankness which have been exhibited by the straightforward and upright Catholic pastor of Manchester, in exposing the dirty work of Cooney and Robinson, are deserving of all praise. It has been manifest, from the first, that he entered into the arena of politics with reluctance; but it has been made a matter of self defence and of veracity; and with the true Christian, the truth is always the first and the last consideration, whoever may stand or fall.

Our readers will also be interested in the reading of the appeal of the Webster men of New York—their last appeal against the election of General Scott. They take the bold and imprudent position that the election of General Scott in 1852, is the nomination of W. H. Seward for 1856. This has been our position; and the history of Seward, the secret and official history of the Baltimore Wield Convention, and the present organization of the ruling spirits of the whig party of the North, confirm the programme of arrangements for Seward's nomination in 1856. The Webster men of New York were somewhat late in effecting their organization; but the unshaken resolution with which they stick to their principles, is most admirable. Let them carry out their principles at the ballot boxes to-morrow, and we may rest assured that their movement will be like good seed sown in good ground, producing, in due season, some sixty, and some a hundred fold of good, sound fruits for the Union and the Constitution.

Upon these three points—the letter of Father McDonald, the letter of Mr. Belmont, and the appeal of the Webster men—we have the Fourcietie ruckery finally and totally defeated, in the Cooney and Robinson attempt to defraud the Catholics, in the attempt of Greeley to cheat the Germans, and in the various expedients and experiments to hoodwink and bamboozle the Webster men into the support of General Scott and W. H. Seward. Nothing, as a cheat, has been attempted during this campaign more impudent and disgraceful than the Cooney and Robinson game in New Hampshire—nothing has been more completely exploded. Nothing more desperate has been resorted to than the desperate efforts of the Tribune concern to prejudice General Pierce, through Mr. Belmont, among the native Americans and German democrats, and nothing has been more firmly nailed to the counter. Nothing has been more marked in all this canvass, than the malignant hatred of the Seward cliques of Daniel Webster, and nothing has been more justly merited by them, than the independent course which we have solved to pursue to the end.

In this triple alliance against him, of the Irish Catholics, the Germans, and the Webster men—native and adopted citizens—General Scott has sustained a fire in both flanks and "a fire in the rear," while the ruckery of the people opposed to his election, are pressing down upon him in a solid mass in front. Such appears to be the order of battle of the Presidential election. With the rising of the sun to-morrow, the fire will be opened along the whole line, and the ruckery of the people opposed to his election, will be ended. The result, we are confident, will dissipate the calculations of Cooney, Robinson, Greeley, Seward, and all concerned. So mote it be!

GOOD NEWS.—When the administration at Washington have heard officially that the American flag and the rights of our commerce have been outraged, over and over, by the authorities of Cuba, we are promised that the national honor will be vindicated. It could not have been done before the Presidential election.

The Carriers of the Herald—The Outside of a Newspaper Establishment.

It does not often occur, perhaps, to the ladies and gentlemen who open the damp sheet of the Herald every morning before their breakfast, or storm and redden their servants if that excellent appetizer is wanting, to inquire what are the fortunes of the carrier who leaves it at their door. People are accustomed to fancy that carriers are necessarily dingy little boys, with dirty faces and ragged clothes, who lose the money they make by selling pictures at pitch and toss, or some equally intellectual and improving amusement. That there have been carriers answering this description, we cannot pretend to deny; but we question whether they are not the exception instead of the rule. It is told of William Chambers, that when yet a book-peddler in Leith walk, he carried round to his subscribers the first small book he ever printed. He is now one of the greatest publishers and booksellers in the world. So John Walter, the member for Nottingham, is fond of relating how his father, the founder of the London Times, carried, with his own hands, the first numbers of that wealthy journal to the few patrons whom he had secured. The history of the NEW YORK HERALD affords similar examples of the reward which invariably attends industry and prudence. It will astonish some of our readers to learn that, with few exceptions, our carriers are men in easy if not affluent circumstances. They began life by selling the HERALD at a profit of half a cent a copy, and are now, in many instances, real estate holders, and would not change their humble vocation for an office in Wall street.

We have collected a few data respecting this class of our attachés, and will endeavor to present them to our readers in a concise shape. As will be seen from the following sketches, the general rule is, that one carrier superintends the serving of each separate ward of the city. The right of serving the HERALD in any ward, however, is reserved by its proprietor. To begin at random among our notes.

Johnson was penniless five years ago. At that time, he borrowed capital, as he says, obtained the Fifth ward from its incumbent, and a few HERALDS to start with. He has prospered, his route is lucrative, his income very handsome. He owns property in Hoboken which we understand is worth some \$3,000.

Farrin had tried every trade with little success. Some nine years ago he was advised to deal in HERALDS, and accordingly purchased a few. The sale of these encouraged him to secure the Thirteenth ward, which he has now held for upwards of eight years. He now owns property valued at \$3,000, and is commonly reported to be on the high road to fortune.

Pritchard was more enterprising or more fortunate than most of his fellow-carriers. He succeeded, by dint of pushing, in getting the Fourth ward of the HERALD without any outlay of capital, and in a very short space of time made money enough to retire from the news-vending trade, and engage in a higher and more lucrative business. He handed over his HERALD inheritance to his brother, who now serves the paper and is making money.

William Marshall was one of the original carriers of the HERALD. He has served it diligently and faithfully ever since its first establishment, and has well earned his reward. His profits as carrier in the Third ward average \$5.50 a day. Though a single man, he keeps house in very good style, and lives in comfort, with his aged mother. He is said to be worth money.

Price also joined the corps of HERALD carriers shortly after the establishment of the paper. With the money he has made as carrier he has acquired an interest in another lucrative business, and purchased property in Williamsburg. His earnings are said to amount to \$5,000.

There is a romance attached to the Ninth ward. It was served or (to use the technical phrase) "carried" by P. H. Horton, who died three years ago leaving the ward and a snug little property to his widow. Mrs. Horton rented the ward to Tuten, who, finding the rent rather heavy, cancelled his lease by acquiring the fee simple of the widow. The ward is thus held by the married couple, and nets them some four or five dollars a day. Tuten has a large balance to his credit in the Savings Bank.

Shearer had been for years a newspaper carrier with indifferent success. About four years since he commenced in the Seventeenth ward, and, by following in the footsteps of his predecessor, is making about \$4 a day. Those who are in a position to judge of his circumstances consider him worth some \$5,000.

Day was one of the early carriers of the HERALD, and though he began without capital, has seen his persevering industry crowned with its never-failing recompense. The profits of the Eleventh ward have enabled him to purchase a farm in the country, on which he will spend his old age in ease and comfort.

A similar measure of success has rewarded the diligence of Davidson, the carrier of the Sixteenth ward. He, too, began with nothing; but economy and attention to business have enabled him to lay by from six to seven thousand dollars. His route is worth about \$4 a day.

Eight years ago, Bush arrived in New York, blessed with little knowledge of the world, and less cash. He was glad to accept an offer of employment at \$2 a week. This salary, however, being insufficient to supply even his moderate wants, he applied for, and succeeded in obtaining, the Tenth ward of the HERALD. Though by no means as profitable as many of the other city wards, by vigilance and frugality he has saved some \$3,000, the nucleus, no doubt, of a large fortune.

Blackman has been still more fortunate. He serves the Twelfth ward. The profits of his route do not fall short of \$50 a week. He passes among his acquaintance for a rich man.

The Fifteenth ward is served by J. McGowan, who, previous to his becoming a carrier, was employed in the HERALD Office. McGowan has now been four years carrier of the HERALD; he is making some \$6 a day, and may be, like the others we have mentioned, a real estate holder, but he has a penchant for politics. He is a leading democrat, spends most of his money in the service of his party, and was nominated a candidate for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Sixth ward. To those who are familiar with his name as a rising politician, it may be a novelty to learn that he owes his success in life to carrying the HERALD.

Benson was a dry goods dealer, in a small way of business. Unfortunately, he was also the father of a large family, and babies came faster to his nursery than dollars to his till. Abandoning the dry goods trade, in consequence, he obtained the Second ward of the HERALD, and has since added to it the Fourteenth ward, which is under the immediate charge of his hopeful son and heir. Between the two, the family is in easy and comfortable circumstances, and Mr. Benson has a small board for a rainy day.

It is some years since the brothers McNie took charge of the new wards above Union square. They, too, began with nothing, and their route did not at first hold out very brilliant prospects. But the rapid progress of the city, and the consequent increase of the circulation of the HERALD, has, in reality, rendered their wards the most profitable in New York. Their profits vary from eight to ten dollars per day, and are steadily augmenting. Some time ago, one of the brothers fancied he had a vocation for farming, and accordingly purchased a large tract of good land out West with his savings. But the force of habit predominated over his transient caprice; after a few months' absence, he was glad to return to his old calling, and resume his maternal post on the steps of the HERALD Office. We are credibly informed that the brothers are worth \$20,000, all of which has been coined by carrying the HERALD.

But the most remarkable instance of success attending the industry and perseverance of a carrier, is the case of the Englands. In the winter of 1835, a poor boy, friendless, ill-clad, and hungry, fled from his home, on Long Island, in consequence of ill-treatment from his father, and obtained from Mr. Bennett the right of selling the HERALD in the First ward. He was honest, industrious, and ever ready at his post—needless to say that at the end of a few years, he had laid by money, and was able to start in the Sixth ward, which he retains, with the one to which he owes his fortune. By a judicious management of his capital, and strict integrity, Edwin England has realized a sum exceeding \$25,000, a part of which is invested in the property known as 536 Broome street, and the remainder in bank stocks. He was followed, some seven years ago, by another England, whose good fortune is still more astonishing than that of his relation. Having begun the world with nothing but his own energy to rely upon, in the space of four years he accumulated \$6,000, with which he purchased a fine farm on Long Island. He has since stocked and improved it to such an extent that it would now fetch \$10,000 were it forced into the market. He works it himself, and may be seen, between two and three every morning, driving in from his cottage to the city, to serve his customers with the HERALD. His industry and enterprise have secured him a small fortune—about equal to that of his namesake. We find yet another England in the list of carriers—no unworthy companion to those we have mentioned. He, it seems, was formerly a milkman; but disheartened by the neglect of the public, and the want of customers, he determined to become a purveyor of a more nutritious diet, and began to sell the HERALD in Staten Island. The change was a fortunate one. As the population on the island increased in numbers and intelligence, the demand for the HERALD became more considerable; and now the ex-milkman nets about \$5 a day on his papers. England, *tertius*, owns real estate and stores in Brooklyn to the amount of \$15,000.

The HERALD is doing well in Brooklyn by several carriers, who are all doing well. The principal one is named Luk; he makes about \$6 a day, and is supposed to be worth from five to six thousand dollars. Another, named Green, clears \$3 a day, and has saved money.

J. Mott sells the HERALD in Hoboken. Like most of the fraternity, he began with nothing, and had very slender prospects of bettering his condition. He has often crossed to Hoboken with but a dozen HERALDS for sale. Luckily for him, Hoboken was a rising place, and can now afford to take six or seven hundred copies of the paper. Mott has thus been enabled to purchase a comfortable house, and possess a round sum of ready cash besides. In like manner, the fortunes of Powell have brightened with the growth of Williamsburg; the HERALD has provided him with a house and lot of land, and furnished his purse with some three or four thousand dollars.

The most profitable of all the HERALD routes is that which is held by Meehan in New Jersey. His history is a lesson to many of the youths who are now idlers in the streets. Only twelve years ago, he was friendless. Starvation staring him in the face, in utter recklessness he shipped on board a merchant vessel, and made a sea voyage, which seems to have operated favorably on his inclinations. He returned a wiser lad; joined the Temperance society, and began to sell the HERALD. His sales now give him an average profit of \$10 a day; and he has occasionally netted as much as \$20 and \$30 a day. He is possessed of real estate in this city, Jersey City, and the neighborhood, worth about \$50,000.

Thus we see, that in the calling of newspaper carrier, as in every other, honesty, diligence, and regularity of conduct never fail to lead to prosperity. It seems a small matter at first to make a profit of half a cent on a newspaper; but a thousand half cents make \$5, and as the preceding sketches show, many of our carriers sell over that number. While it is to us a matter of no small satisfaction to know that we have been in a measure instrumental in raising so many families to a position of comfort and plenty, we trust that the perusal of the foregoing lines will not be unattended with profit by the boys of New York. We fervently hope that it may be the means of inducing many of those who are now leading a life of idleness, misery, and vice, to turn to some honest calling, and emulate the meritorious conduct of those whose reward we have chronicled. And we feel confident that it will not be lost upon those who are already engaged in the calling of newspaper carriers. They will perceive, we feel assured, that if integrity and perseverance command success, neglect of business, dishonesty, and disrespect to those in whose employ they are, cannot fail to lead to poverty and disgrace. If these anticipations are realized, we shall have attained our object.

GENERAL WALBRIDGE AND THE BRITISH BIRIBERY CASE.—As a simple act of justice to General Walbridge, the democratic candidate of the Third district, for Congress, we lay before the public, in our columns this morning, several letters from men whose names are a sufficient guaranty of the truth of their testimony, in vindication of the character and conduct of General Walbridge while in London. These letters are a complete refutation of the villainous charges brought against him by Williams & Lockhart, of Change Alley, London, in connection with their miserable and disgraceful attempt to bribe an American press to their discreditable abolition and stock-jobbing purposes in the defeat of Walbridge. Whatever may be the result of the election, the British faction in London, in their base attempts to intermeddle in our elections, will have received a rebuke which they will be apt to remember, in their exposure; but they will probably derive some consolation from the fact that their bribery money has been appropriated to objects of charity. We have thus made them do good in spite of themselves. A half dozen other letters of the highest credibility, have been placed at our disposal, in defence of General Walbridge, but we consider that his case is perfect and conclusive, without them, against his British adversaries.

Musical and Theatrical.

THE ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S.—Madame Anna Bishop and an excellent company open the opera season in New York, to-night, at Niblo's, with the representation of Flotow's splendid opera of "Martha," rendered in English. There is no doubt but it will be put upon the stage with that taste and liberality which characterizes this establishment, and we may look for a rich and successful season. Madame Anna Bishop is herself one of our most talented and charming singers, and she has associated with her a troupe of great merit and ability. We will see to-morrow evening whether the new English opera company will be equal to the high anticipations we have formed of it. We expect to see Niblo's crowded this evening, with the taste, fashion and beauty of our city, and to see this company regularly installed as the first of our theatrical and musical attractions. The opera is a splendid production, comprising many delicious arias, and has produced a great sensation in Vienna and throughout Germany, wherever it has been represented. We feel confident of its success in this metropolis.

WALLACK'S LYCEUM.—Mr. Wallack's excellent management of this handsome theatre has produced its effect, by drawing crowded and brilliant houses, night after night. Wallack himself, has for the first time in years, resumed the sock and buskin, and his stock company commands a full and talented ability. The Lyceum, therefore, deserves the place it has won in public estimation.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Every night witnesses an overflowing house in Burton's. The best and most popular comedies are presented here in never-failing variety, and the lovers of comic make this their principal rendezvous. Burton supports, in his own unrivalled style, the various characters to which he has attained his greatest celebrity, and in his company there are several excellent artists. It would be surprising indeed, if, with such fare as he offers to the public, his theatre should not be crowded as it is.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The enterprising manager of this theatre presents, week after week, some of the best and most popular artists in their various lines. After five or six weeks of Edwin Forrest, and a shorter time of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, they now have made a short engagement with Miss Julia Dean, an actress who has had previous opportunities of commanding herself to the appreciative tastes of New York audiences. This engagement will doubtless ensure full houses at the Broadway.

Ship Building in New York.

We give below a statement of the vessels now constructing at the various yards of the city and vicinity. The number going up is small compared with the number on the stocks a few months back. It was anticipated this fall would show a great improvement over the summer in this branch of industry; but the empty condition of some of the yards, and the comparatively idle state of others, show the anticipation, however apparently well founded at the time, has not been realized. At the commencement of July last, there were thirty vessels on the stocks; now the number is twenty-three, and of a much smaller aggregate tonnage. Several new vessels for parties have been lately arriving from the Eastern States, where ship building is pretty brisk, and more so on our way, which may partially account for the dullness in our own yards.

THE CITY YARDS.—Messrs. Westervelt & Sons have on the stocks two clippers. One is called the Resolute, owned by Messrs. A. A. Low & Brother. She is 800 tons burthen, 150 feet long, 33 wide, and 20 deep. The other is called the Golden State, and owned by Messrs. Chambers & Heiser. She is a large 1,200 ton ship, 190 feet long, 39 wide, and 21 deep. Both of these vessels will be ready for launching about the 1st of January. The same firm have also just laid the keel of a steamship for the New York and Virginia Steamship Company, to run in conjunction with the Roseton between this city and Norfolk, &c. She will be a 1,200 ton ship, 240 feet long, 33 wide, and 10 deep, and will be fitted with two engines from the Morgan Works. She will be launched about the 1st of February.

Mr. W. H. Webb has on the stocks a brig 112 feet long, 25 1/2 wide, and 11 deep, for Messrs. Shiff Brothers & Co., to be employed in the general freighting business. Also, a schooner for the West India trade, for the same parties, 85 feet long, 22 wide, and 9 deep. Mr. Webb has also just laid the keel of a steamship, to be called the Atlanta, for S. L. Mitchell's New York and Savannah line of steamers. She will be of about 1,500 tons burthen; length, 220 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth, 22 feet. Machinery by the Novelty Works. He is also laying the keel of a clipper ship of 1,500 tons for George Daniels, Esq., to be employed in the California business. She will be 200 feet long, 40 beam, and 20 deep. She is expected to be ready for business in about six months. The same builder launched, on Thursday last, Mr. George Law's large steamship for the Chagres trade. She is 280 feet long, 40 feet beam, 32 feet deep, and measures about 2,500 tons. She is now having her engine placed in her at the Morgan Works.

Mr. W. H. Brown has completed the large steamship San Francisco for the Pacific, and will launch her probably to-day. Her dimensions are—length, 295 feet; beam, 42 feet; depth, 23 feet. Machinery by the Morgan Works, comprising a single beam engine, cylinder 84 inches, 12 feet stroke. He has also on the stocks a steamship, for parties in this city, of 1,000 tons, for the Southern trade, 210 feet long, 30 wide, and 17 deep.

Mr. Thomas Collier has just raised the timbers of a steamboat for W. A. Lighthall, Esq., to be employed in the river trade of California. She is about 150 feet long, 20 wide, and 8 deep, and will be furnished with two of Lighthall's patent engines. Besides the above, Mr. Collier is just laying the keel of another steamer, about 200 feet long, for parties not given. She is to be employed in the river business.

Mr. Abraham C. Bell is completing the clipper ship commenced by his father, the late Jacob Bell, on his own account, but subsequently sold to William Platt & Son, of Philadelphia, the owners of the clipper ships White Squall, Trade Wind, &c. She will be ready to launch in about a fortnight, and will immediately launch in San Francisco, under command of Captain Kilham.

Mr. Jeremiah Simonsen has the large steamship Morning Star on the stocks for Com. Vanderbilt's Nicaragua line. She is 270 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 24 feet deep, and will measure about 2,400 tons. She is to be fitted with two engines from the Allaire Works. He is also building a steamboat for Commodore Vanderbilt, for his Staten Island ferry, 180 feet long, 37 feet wide, and 9 deep. Engine building at the Allaire Works. The former vessel will be ready in about three months, the latter in about six weeks.

AT WILLIAMSBURG.—Messrs. Perin, Patterson & Stack have three vessels under way, viz: a brig for Messrs. Maitland & Phelps, to be ready by the 1st proximo. She is 112 feet long, 23 wide, and 9 1/2 deep, and will measure about 300 tons. Also, a steamboat for the Wall street ferry, and a little schooner of about 80 tons, for Lake & Brother. The ferry boat is 141 feet long, 30 wide, and 11 1/2 deep, and of about 450 tons burthen. Messrs. Pease & Murphy are building her engine. She will also be ready about 1st proximo.

AT GREENPOINT.—Mr. Sneden is building two steamboats. One of them is to run between Bangor and Portland, in the place of the steamer Governor. She is 220 feet long, 31 wide, and 10 1/2 deep. Engine constructing at the West street foundry. The other boat is intended to run between this city and Hartford, on alternate days with the City of Hartford, in place of the Champion. She is 260 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 10 1/2 deep. Engine by the Morgan Works. Both these boats are to be ready for running on the 1st of March next.

Mr. Sneden launched the steamboat Caroline week before last, to run in the Charleston trade. She is 170 feet long, 29 wide, and 10 deep. Her machinery is now being placed in her at the Allaire Works.

Mr. Jabez Williams has a clipper ship on the stocks for B. Mumford, Esq., to be employed in the California trade. She will soon be ready for launching, her outside planking being nearly completed. She is a 1,500 ton ship, 200 feet long on deck, 38 wide, and 23 deep.

Mr. Edward Williams, son of the above gentleman, has a schooner on the stocks, in an adjoining yard, for Captain Lampton, to be employed in the Richmond and New York trade. She is 125 feet long on deck, 30 feet beam, and 10 deep.

Mr. Eckford Webb has only one vessel under way—a steamboat for the Wall street ferry, of the same dimensions as her consort, building by Messrs. Perin, Patterson & Stack, as given above.

AT HOBOKEN.—Mr. Isaac C. Smith has two steamboats in frame. One is of about 300 tons burthen, intended to ply between Hudson and Albany as a passenger and freight boat. Her dimensions are—length, 160 feet, beam, 26 feet; depth, 7 feet 9 inches. The other is for his own account, 125 feet long, beam 20, and 7 deep. The machinery for both these vessels is being built at the West street foundry. Mr. Smith has also a contract for a large schooner of 330 tons, the keel of which will be laid shortly.

Messrs. Capes & Allison have nothing at present on the stocks, but will lay the keel, shortly, of a schooner 65 feet long on the keel, 25 feet beam, and 5 1/2 deep. This firm launched, a few days back, a boat for the Hoboken ferry, 166 feet long, 42 beam, (over guard 22,) and 11 1/2 deep. She is now receiving her machinery at Cunningham & Belknap's foundry. In the above, are embraced all the hulls of importance in this region, excepting Mr. Wm. Collier and Messrs. Smith & Dimon, who have nothing at present in hand.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!—It is said that many of the whig office holders at Washington are preparing to leave for California, next spring, under the impression that the state of their health will require a change of climate. Perhaps it will; and quite likely there will be a change. The democracy are not only untired—they are hungry. The whigs have full stomachs, and they must emigrate. Ho! for California.

THE NATICK MURDER.—In the case of Casey the Grand Jury of Middlesex have found two bills, one which charges the prisoner with the murder of Taylor, and the other with the murder of his wife. The Court ordered the indictments to be transmitted to the Natick Juvenile Court, to be held in this city on the third Monday of April, 1854. At that time the prisoner will be arraigned, and a time fixed for his trial, which will probably be in May next, at an adjourned term of the Court.—Boston Courier, Oct. 30.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—The heavy rain of Saturday night, which continued up to early yesterday (Sunday) morning, had the effect of clearing away the heavy fog which hung around us upon the previous days. We then experienced the warmth of the direct rays of the sun, with the